

Land and Water,

OFFICE: 169, FLEET STREET,

London, E.C., ... 18

March 14 1890.

Dear Flower.

Will you allow
me to introduce
to you. Mr Lamont
of Arctic celebrity
He is anxious to
find some Medus.
Naturalist to go

Beckland
6/-

with him to
the North pole

Yours ever

Frank Buellana

Salmon Fisheries Office,

4, Old Palace Yard,

Westminster, S.W.

Dec 29.

Dear Mr Welbourn

Thanks for your
note. It is very
good of you to
go over & see
about the weir.
It is the "gushing
& boiling" water
as you describe
it that keeps the

fish back
if my flood
guard had been
put on I think
the force of the
water would
have been
much broken.
I am much
pleased that
you will
erect the
diagonal at

will give them
a chance
Please report
progress &
obey

Yours ever
most obedient

Frank Bullard

Please present
compts of season
to Mrs Wilkinson

now the money
would be very
acceptable

Yours most
oblyed

Frank Buckland



37 Albany St
Regents Park
London
June 5th

My Dear Mr Barr-

I have been
exceedingly busy
since I had the
pleasure of lecturing

for your Society
at Norwich--

I have now a
few days (I trust)
of comparative rest.

So I write you
a line to ask

you to be good
enough to remind

the Sec of your
Society. But I

have not yet
received the
promised fee.

Pray excuse my
rudeness but just

4)

FRANK T. BUCKLAND
Zoologist

Salmon Fisheries Office,

4. Old Palace Yard,

Westminster, S.W.

37 Albany St
Lisbon 5/8/5

Dear Flower

Mr Sumner has

sent me the

blow hole.

Flesh & fat

only of his Whale

Buckland
2 6/-

DSI

I have made
a cast of
it. So you
want it to
make sections
to show structure
of myriapods of
so I will
send it to
you. Very

Much obliged
for your valuable
article last
week. Ld W

Yours
obly
Frank Buelland

136 Albany St
 Regent's Park
 Self Nov 20
 1863

Dear Florence

Allow me to intro-
 -duce to you my
 friend Mr. Crickton
 a great anti-
 quologist who is
 anxious to see

Buckland
 6/

The Eggs & bones

of the great

duck on the

College

Yours ever

W. B. Buellhard

Flower &

Regal College of
Surgeons

Lincoln's Inn Fields

Oct 14. 1865

My dear Sir

I have just discovered
a letter of yours dated
August 12th in which
you were good enough
to ask me to behave
at Norwich — I cannot
conclude how it is I have
not answered it before —
except that I have been
~~so~~ running about so very
much lately about oysters
and other Roccaumont
matters

I met Mr. Farington at
the North American
Meeting at Birmingham
and have just written to
him making some
arrangements about giving
a Lecture in March or
April — Pray accept my
most humble apologies
for delay

Yours ever
Most obedient
Frank Buckland

rary with WHITE, and which WHITE himself had studied—DERHAM's "Physico-Theology." Of this book Mr. BUCKLAND possessed three or four editions, and he never failed to point them out to friends on the shelves of his room which was at once library, laboratory, menagerie, and museum. "Rest assured," he has said in his "Fisherman's Log-book," "that if we love animals (commonly called dumb, because we cannot understand their language) we shall never experience the feeling of solitude." What solitude was like FRANK BUCKLAND could never have known in his little house in Albany-street, even had it been emptied of all its human inmates. Tame jaguars and well-behaved monkeys were in the habit of stationing themselves on either side of the visitor's chair. Domesticated and innocuous snakes were coiled up in odd corners. The air was made musical—and occasionally, it must be admitted, odorous—by singing mice and harmonious rats. Strange birds were perched in cages at intervals along the wall, and assailed the ears with wild shrieks. Nor was the house only suggestive of a section of the Zoological Gardens. It also served the purpose of a museum. In huge glass jars, filled with spirits of wine, the remains of strange fish and uncanny reptiles were preserved. Close beside them were stuffed birds and one or two carefully embalmed infant ourang-outangs. Cats and dogs—alive—abounded, and such was their master's influence over them that no dog was ever known to worry a cat, nor a cat to cast greedy eyes upon one of the neighbouring birds. Mr. BUCKLAND's house only contained a small portion of his collections. There is probably not a scientific institution of any note in the United Kingdom which he did not enrich with specimens that he had acquired; while his Fishery Museum at South Kensington is a monument of his industry and of the great practical service, which, in connection with fisheries and their management he rendered to the public.

For Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND, it must be remembered, was more than a treasurer-up of curiosities dead and alive—more even than a Scientific Naturalist. He began his career as a Surgeon, and might perhaps have made his mark in the profession. But the spirit of the Naturalist was irresistibly strong in him. Four and twenty years ago comparatively little was known of pisciculture in England or elsewhere. Mr. BUCKLAND's experience of fish and fish-breeding had been extensive, and his writings on the subject immediately began to attract attention. In 1867 he was accordingly appointed Inspector of English Salmon Fisheries. The narrative of the work which he did in this capacity is contained in many Blue Books, and the results of his labours are shown by the increase of our salmon supply and by the marked improvement in the quality of the fish in different waters of the United Kingdom. But his knowledge of other fish was fully equal to his knowledge of salmon. He was just as well acquainted with the different varieties of the finny tribe to be found in the Norfolk Broads as with the silver scaled denizens of the Scotch streams. He was perhaps the greatest authority on fish culture in Europe, and many of the superb fish breeding institutions which now exist in Germany, Russia, and France were founded after his advice had been asked, and are managed upon the principles which he laid down. He introduced the trout and salmon into rivers where they had never been known before, and where they are now completely acclimatised. Nor did he confine his efforts to pisciculture in fresh water. He served on several Commissions appointed to inquire into deep-sea fishing, and at the same time that he was instrumental in securing larger supplies for the fish market, he materially improved the condition of sea fishing as an industry. Among the recent Acts of Parliament which were due to his labours may be mentioned the Norfolk Fresh-water Fisheries Act, the Crab, Lobster, and Oyster Act, and the Act prohibiting the use of dynamite in the destruction of fish. His life was one of incessant activity and constant locomotion. Few men were so well known in all parts of England where fish are to be found. The "Courts," which together with his able and accomplished colleague, Mr. WALPOLE, he used to hold on his different circuits, were local events, and valuable testimony was always forthcoming from the witnesses examined on these occasions. Mr. BUCKLAND could not have worked so hard or so well as a public servant unless he had been an enthusiast. He believed that the prosperity of the country was, to a great extent, bound up with the welfare of our National Fisheries, and he believed, too, that fish ought to be utilised far more extensively than it is as an article of national diet. Many of the reforms on which he was bent he lived to see accomplished; many more are approaching their fulfilment. FRANK BUCKLAND laboured hard to do his duty, and he succeeded. He would not have desired a nobler epitaph. He has passed away after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary courage and patience. His career was as practically useful as his life and character were honourable and blameless.

A few hours before the Duchess of WESTMINSTER died at Bournemouth, a career of great public usefulness and of no slight distinction came to an end in London. Those who only knew him from his books will have learnt, with something of personal sorrow, of the death of Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND, the Naturalist. There was in his writings so much individuality, geniality, and tenderness, combined with such an amount of varied and accurate knowledge, that it was impossible for the reader not to feel he was in the presence of a friend. No scientific author ever addressed the public in a manner more entirely free from the dogmatism of superiority. The most instructive portions of his "Curiosities of Natural History" and his "History of British Fishes" resemble what the French call *causeries intimes*. Easiness, lucidity, the most sparing use of technical terms, keen observation, a lively sense of humour, are the characteristics of all that he wrote. Notwithstanding that the latest improvements of scientific methods are duly noticed by him, his books have about them more or less of an old-world air. FRANK BUCKLAND was not, in any respect, a Naturalist of the new school. He loved Science much, but he loved Nature more. He was without the slightest sympathy with the school of DARWIN, TYNDALL, and HUXLEY. He took his stand upon the doctrine of the "Bridgewater Treatises," and, though he did not pursue the same branch of physical inquiry as his father, the Dean of Westminster, he was loyal to his principles, and consistently worked upon the same lines. To a great extent this was the result of his early training and education, for he went to Winchester and Oxford in what the late Lord DERBY characterised as the pre-Scientific period. He was brought up to believe in the virtues and the necessity of classical scholarship and literary grace. But he inherited from his father, whose contributions to the "Bridgewater Treatises" did much towards improving the study and extending the scope of geology and mineralogy, a vigorous and original turn of mind, a singularly retentive memory, and a deep and unaffected passion for Nature, animate and inanimate. His temper, perhaps, was more that of the enthusiast than the philosopher. But he did more to popularise the study of Natural History, and to familiarise the general public with the dumb creation, than many of his severely scientific contemporaries.

FRANK BUCKLAND's ideas of Nature were simple, and perhaps a little antiquated. They may be found expressed by himself in the Preface to his Edition of GILBERT WHITE's "Natural History of Selborne." There was, indeed, much in common between the Editor and the old Hampshire Clergyman, whose letters to the Honourable DAINES BARRINGTON will never lose their charm as one of the most perfect classics in the English language. Yet, in this instance, FRANK BUCKLAND did not fulfil his task particularly well, and the most interesting of his comments on the text are to be found in the two or three introductory pages. "The observation," he writes, "of the living works of the Great CREATOR cannot but help to counteract the growth of doubt, infidelity, and Atheism which, though regarded at their real worth by a reasoning public, must become bitter weeds in future, of no assistance to Science, and sure promoters of a dangerous Materialism." In GILBERT WHITE he recognises not only "the founder and pioneer of English practical Natural History," but "the planter of the acorn which, forty years after his death, grew into a great oak in the form of the 'Bridgewater Treatises' on the 'Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as manifested in the Creation.'" These famous Treatises were foreshadowed in a work, the authorship of which was contempo-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRODUCE MARKETS—DEC. 20.

SUGAR.—A better demand for raw, and prices are firmer. 200 baskets native Penang sold at 14s. 9d. to 15s.; 300 tons Palmyra jaggery at 14s. to 14s. 3d.; 100 tons Tahi Manilla at 14s.; 100 tons jaggery to arrive, cane, at 15s., and Palmyra at 14s. 3d. A large business done in pieces, at stiffer rates. Dried goods firm. Tate's cubes, 53s. 6d.; Lebundy's loaves, 29s. 6d. Beet carter: Austrian, 83 per cent., 21s. 3d. per cwt. Present stock at the four ports, 130,200 tons, against 146,300 tons same time last year.

COFFEE is firmer in value, with more demand.

RICE.—A steady market for new crop, but old rice remains dull. A cargo of 1000 tons Rangoon spring shipment sold at 8s. 10d. open charter; one of Bassein old crop at 8s. 4d. Contingent; and one of Rangoon at 8s. 10d. Liverpool quay terms.

JUTE active and firm. Sales 10,000 bales.

OILS.—Linseed, 26s. to 26s. 3d. spot; rape, 29s.; turpentine, 53s. 9d.; petroleum, 113d.

TALLOW steady: Old V.C., 33s.; new, 33s. 6d. spot.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, and prices occasionally rather easier. Sales since Friday, 2500 bales.

METALS.—Copper steady: g.o.b. Chili bars on the spot, 60l. 12s. 6d. to 60l. 17s. 6d. Tin easier: fine foreign on the spot, 90l. 10s. to 90l.; forward, 90l. 10s. to 91l. English ingots, 94l. Scotch pig iron, 51s. 6d. to 51s. 2d. cash.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, DEC. 20.—There was a fair amount of business done, at rather easier rates. Futures are dull, at Saturday's closing rates. Quotations: — January-February, 6 23-32d.; April-May, 6 53-54d.; June-July, 6 29-32d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2000 bales.

COTTON.—MANCHESTER, DEC. 20.—The demand still continues to decrease, both for cloth and yarn. Quotations were the same as on Saturday, but sellers seemed to be more pliant.

LONDON MARKETS—DEC. 20.

LONDON CORN.—At Mark-lane business has been of a very quiet character. There was a thin attendance, and little or no disposition to operate. Supplies of English produce were about the average. Foreign wheat and oats were plentiful, and there was a fair show of barley and flour. English wheat moved off slowly throughout, and if not actually lower, was certainly easier to sell. So also with foreign wheat the demand was restricted, and the tendency of prices was in buyers' favour. As regards barley, good stout produce was in fair demand, but other kinds were a very slow sale at weak prices. Malt was very quiet and without change. Oats were in moderate request and were 3d. to 6d. per qr. dearer. Maize was dull and drooping in value. Beans and peas were quiet, and without alteration. The flour market was dull and quotations had a drooping tendency.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 4968 head. In the corresponding week last year we received 3867; in 1878, 7319; in 1877, 9773; and in 1876, 6057 head. As usual after the Christmas market, the succeeding Monday has but a poor show of stock. The numbers offering, though short, were equal to the demand, which was in no case active. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts were limited. Those from Scotland were moderate; from Ireland short. Throughout a limited inquiry prevailed, and quotations were weak. The best Scots and crosses made 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per 8lb. From the Midland and Home counties we received about 1000, from Scotland 73, and from Ireland 300 head. Of foreign beasts the supplies were short, chiefly from Denmark and Spain. The inquiry was limited at previous currencies. In the sheep market there was no fresh feature. Supplies were limited, but about the average for this market. The trade was steady, but quiet, and the best Downs and half-breds made 6s. 10d. to 7s. per 8lb. Calves and pigs sold at previous currencies. At Deptford there were about 400 beasts and 3000 sheep. Inferior beasts, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; second quality, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; prime large oxen, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Scots 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; inferior sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; second quality, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; prime coarse woolled, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; prime Southdowns, 6s. 10d. to 7s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; large hogs, 4s. 0d. to 5s.; small porkers, 5s. to 5s. 8d. per 8lb. sinking the offal. Total Supply: — Beasts, 2050; sheep, 5340; and calves, 60. Foreign: — Beasts, 370; and sheep, 80.

METROPOLITAN MEAT.—There was a larger supply of meat on offer. The trade was fair for the better qualities. Middling and inferior meat dull of sale. Inferior beef, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.; middling ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scotch, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; middling ditto, 4s. to 5s.; prime ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; large pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; small pork, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

BOROUGH HOP.—The hop market continues to present a firm appearance. Fresh supplies are not large, nor are fine samples plentiful. The trade is decidedly steady, and extreme quotations are obtained for all suitable qualities. From now, however, until after the holidays, business may be expected to be of a limited character. East Kent goldings, 6l. 6s. to 9l. 9s.; Mid Kent ditto, 5l. 18s. to 8l.; Weald of Kent, 4l. to 6l. 18s.; Sussex, 3l. 15s. to 6l. 12s.; Farnhams, 6l. 15s. to 8l.; country ditto, 6l. 6s. to 7l. 15s.; Worcesters, 7l. 7s. to 8l. 15s.; yearling hops, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.; Bohemian, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 8s.; Bavarians, 5l. to 7l. 7s.; Americans, 6l. 6s. to 8l. 8s. per cwt.

GAME AND POULTRY.—Roe deer, 15s. to 21s.; wood pigeons, 6d. to 10d.; Bordeaux ditto, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; conies, 10d. to 1s. 9d.; tame rabbits, 2s. to 3s.; hares, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; white ditto, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; pheasants, 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; grouse, 2s. to 5s. 3d.; turkeys, 8s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.; hen ditto, 4s. 6d. to 12s.; geese, 4s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. each.

BILLINGS-GATE FISH.—Fresh herrings, 20s. to 25s.; red ditto, 13s. to 20s.; roused ditto, 16s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; pickle ditto, 32s. to 38s.; smoked haddock, 21s. to 40s.; sprats, 6s. 6d. to 17s. per barrel; cod, 5l. 17s. 6d. to 9l. 7s. 6d. per score; crimped ditto, 8s. 9d. to 21s. each; native oysters, 12l. to 12l. 12s. 6d. per bushel; common ditto, 4d. to 1s. 9d. per dozen; whiting, 8s. to 12s. 6d. per basket; lobsters, 11s. to 32s. 6d. per dozen.

COALS.—A steady business was done in all descriptions of coal to-day at last prices. Wallsend: Haswell, 17s.—Hetton, 17s. 6d.—South Hetton, 17s. 6d.—Lambton, 17s.—Easington, 16s.—Hawthorn, 16s. 3d.—Hetton Lyons, 16s.—Tunstall, 16s.—Wear, 16s.—Ravensworth West Hartley, 14s. 9d.—Radford's Navigation, 16s. 6d. Ships at market, 39; sold, 39; ships at sea, 5.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS—DEC. 20.

SLEAFORD.—We had a small show of wheat here to-day. Business was flat, but on the transactions effected rates were as high as those current last Monday. There was a fair supply of barley, which met a slow sale at the rates of last week. The supply of oats and beans was not large, and a limited demand prevailed, prices being about the same as heretofore. Red wheat, 42s. to 48s.; white, 49s. to 53s. per 36 stone; barley, 28s. to 42s. per 32 stone; new oats, 22s. to 26s. per 24 stone.

SWINDON.—Very small supply. Short attendance. Trade dull.

COUNTRY CATTLE MARKET—DEC. 20.

READING.—There was a good supply of fat beasts, while trade ruled sluggish, and the prices made were scarcely so good as last week, quotations varying from 5s. 8d. to 6s. per stone. Of sheep there was a good show, but business was very inactive, and former prices were barely supported, best selling at 6s. 10d. to 7s. per stone, and secondary, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per stone. Fat calves were in request at late rates, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. per stone.

CORK BUTTER, DEC. 20.—Ordinary: Firsts, 143s.; seconds, 126s.; thirds, 98s.; fourths, —; fifths, —. Superfine, —; fine mild, 143s.; mild, 125s. Mild kegs, 125s. Salt kegs: Seconds, 114s. Firkins in market, 738.

SALES BY AUCTION—This Day.

FREEHOLD—6, 8, Linstead-st. Kilburn-rise; and LEASEHOLD—5 to 8, Cordelia-st. and 54 to 60, Abbott's-rd, Poplar; 1 to 9, Emily-ter, 1 to 6, Francis-ter, 1 to 3, Florence-villas, 1 to 6, Ford-ter, Canning Town; and 509, 511, 513, 517, 519, Caledonian-rd.; by Newbon and Harding, at Mart, at 2.

FREEHOLD—11, St. Mary Axe, City; and one-fourth in possession and one-fourth in absolute reversion to six-houses, 52 to 62, Clifton-st, Finsbury, and to five leasehold houses, 32 to 51, Abingdon-rd, Kensington, and to 11, 12, Rodney-st, Pentonville; by Venton, Bull, and Cooper, at Mart, at 1.

FREEHOLD—Estate called Lower Whiddon, Ide, near Exeter, containing 45 acres, and two parcels of land, containing one acre, at Exminster, near Exeter; by Hussey and Son, at The Queen's Hotel, Exeter, at 3.

FREEHOLD—14, Victoria-rd, Clapham-com; and LEASEHOLD—7, Grange-pk, Ealing-com; and SHARES—Thirty 10l. shares in the Langham Hotel Company; by Battam and Co., at Mart, at 2.

FREEHOLD—Fifty building plots, Sutton; by R. J. Collier, at The Cock Hotel, Sutton, at 7.

LEASEHOLD—173, Stamford-st, Blackfriars, with the furniture, fixtures, and goodwill of a lodging-house keeper; by W. A. Walton, at Sizeland's Hotel, York-rd, Lambeth, at 4.

LEASEHOLD—34, 35, Penn-rd, Holloway; by J. and E. Baddeley, at Mart, at 1.

FURNITURE, American organ, piano, pianette, oil paintings, water colours, clocks, iron safe by Milner, and effects; by J. Davies, at 27, Albert-sq, Clapham-rd, at 12.

FURNITURE, piano, oil paintings, ornaments, and effects; by F. A. Mullett, Booker, and Company, at 74, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-pk, at 1.

FURNITURE, piano, and effects; by I. Sharp and Harrington, at 8, Berkeley-gardens, Kensington, at 1.

FURNITURE, pianos, &c.; by Mr. Stimson, at Taylor's Depository, Southwark, at 1.

FURNITURE, piano, 300 vols. books, engravings, and effects; by Cooper and Goulding, at "Windermere," The Drive, Prospect-hill, Hoe-st, Walthamstow, at 1.

FURNITURE and effects (second day); by E. and H. Lumley, at 33, Brunswick-ter, Brighton, at 12.

FURNITURE, pianos, bronzes, oil paintings, plated goods, &c.; by Harris and Elliott, at 101, King Edward-rd, S. Hackney, at 1.

FURNITURE, plated articles, sewing machines, carpets, cutlery, clocks, pictures, shop fittings, hosiery, cloth, gloves, mantles, &c.; by Tyser and Balme, at 12, Aldgate, City, at 12.

FURNITURE, billiard table, wine, linen, phaeton, plants, and effects; by Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Co, at Mill Cottage, Merton, at 12.

FURNITURE and effects; by Mr. Weston, at 124, Loughborough-rd, Brixton, at 1.

FURNITURE, piano, pictures, Brussels and other carpets, and effects; by D. S. Priest, at 3, Balmoral-ter, Avenue-rd, Mill-hill-pk, Acton, at 1.

FURNITURE and effects (second day); by J. Cook and Co., at 28, Kensington-sq, at 12.30.

OIL PAINTINGS, Dresden china, clocks, and vases, ornolu candelabra, and other effects; by G. Gouldsmith, Son, and Co., at 5, Lowndes-sq, at 12.

ETCHINGS, artist proof engravings, &c. (second day); by Fletcher and Co., at 71, Strand, at 2.

WORKS OF ART, comprising statuary, oil paintings,

and Milwaukee	189	—	—	2,984	2,953
Week ending Dec 5.					
Smyrna and Cassaba	108	703	2,281	2,984	2,953
Week ending Nov. 20.					
Eastern Bengal	158	—	—	10,126	9,746
Month of November.					
Whitby, Port Perry, and Lindsay of Canada	45	—	—	1,554	1,227
Week ending Oct. 31.					
Central Argentine	246½	—	—	21,219	12,907
Week ending Oct 23.					
Recife and São Francisco					
Pernambuco	77½	585	1,332	1,917	1,504

DEVERSIONARY and LIFE INTERESTS in

BUCKLAND, Frank

Zoologist 1826 - 1881

Assorted A. L. S.

ON NEWS, JAN. 1, 1881.—5



THE LATE MR. FRANK BUCKLAND.

the eldest is now Marchioness
married to the Hon. Charles
of Lord Chesham. The late
nt Duke of Sutherland, the
ald Leveson-Gower, the late
Lady Blantyre.
s from a photograph taken by

THE LATE MR. FRANK BUCKLAND.

The death of Mr. Frank Trevelyan Buckland, her Majesty's Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, was announced last week. He was the eldest son of the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, the eminent geologist. He was born Dec. 17, 1826, and was educated at Winchester, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He inherited much of his father's originality

and keen powers of observation, and from boyhood developed a strong bias towards natural history and physical science. He never pursued his father's favourite study of geology, but applied himself to the medical profession. Having studied medicine in Paris and London, and served as house surgeon to St. George's Hospital, he entered the 2nd Life Guards in 1854 as assistant surgeon. Mr. Buckland's passion for natural history, and especially the piscicultural branch of the science, soon absorbed all his thoughts. He left the Life Guards in 1863, and for some time was a constant contributor to the *Field* newspaper and other periodicals. In 1866, with the late Mr. W. Ffennell, the first Inspector of English Salmon Fisheries, Mr. Buckland projected and started *Land and Water*. He conducted its intelligence in regard to sea and river fisheries and practical natural history, and contributed to it up to the very day before his death. In 1867 Mr. Buckland was appointed Inspector of English Salmon Fisheries, and since

then his labours have been unremitting. No one has done more to popularise the subject of fishery cultivation and preservation, not only in England, but throughout the world. His advice was sought by the Governments of Russia, Germany, France, and America, as well as our own colonies. His efforts for the introduction of salmon and trout into the Australian and New Zealand waters are well known. In 1870 Mr. Buckland was appointed special commissioner for the salmon fisheries of Scotland. He published a report on the Norfolk fisheries, which led to the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act of 1877. In the same year he was one of a Commission to inquire into the crab and lobster fisheries of England and Scotland, which resulted in an Act of Parliament for the protection of those molluscs. In 1877 he served on a Commission of Inquiry into the herring fisheries. In the next year he was engaged upon the Commission relative to the sea fisheries around England and Wales, the report upon which was published last year by Mr. Frank Buckland and Mr. Spencer Walpole. Mr. Buckland's researches into the mysterious salmon disease have attracted much attention. It would be impossible to give a full list of his contributions towards the development and preservation of our fisheries. His museum at South Kensington, collected at his own expense, is a monument of the industry with which he sought to gather information connected with the fisheries for the public benefit.

The Extra Supplement.

"CHARITY."

In the excellent picture we engrave, by the able Hungarian painter Benczur, we are carried back to the most grandiose time, at least as regards externals, in German history—the Maximilian era. The costumes, though extravagant in form and cumbrous in their amplitude, were at no period richer or more costly in material or more picturesque in general effect. The recent celebration at Cologne of the completion of the cathedral gave some idea of how widely different from our prosaic nineteenth century was the whole aspect of life towards the Gothic and early Renaissance epochs. We have before us a glimpse of what is meant in this stately figure of a noble lady, gracefully lifting her train as she passes out of church (her daughter leaning lovingly on her arm)—with her long sumptuous dress and puffed sleeves of velvets, silks, and satins, embroideries and gold tissues, an elaborate châtelaine by her side, and massive gold chain suspended round her neck, the whole foiled by the great bowed head-dress. As she passes the church portal she does not forget to drop a coin into the hat of the poor old beggar. Alms-giving was *then* one of the first, if not *the* first duty of a Christian, and the incident may be fittingly dwelt upon at this season, when charity is more needful and more incumbent on us than at any other. We have the poor always with it: metaphorically they lie at our own, as well as the church door: the aged, the sick, the halt, the blind, without shelter, food, or clothing, incapable of or without work. Let us, then, relieve them if we would enjoy, and doubly enjoy, that which we possess.

During the afternoon of Christmas Day the Queen distributed gifts to the old labourers and their wives on the Osborne estate, and to the children attending Whippingham School. Her Majesty's New-Year's gifts, consisting of beef and coals, will be presented to the poor of the parishes of New Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer to-day (Saturday). Her Majesty likewise gives a donation to the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor.

Christmas was celebrated at Sandringham in a truly national manner, the kind thoughtfulness of the Prince and Princess of Wales providing that no cottage on the estate should be destitute of the means of enjoying the traditional Christmas dinner.

Lord Windsor, of Oakley Park, near Ludlow, distributed 1000 lb. of Christmas beef to the poor on his Ludlow

the Old Year still live lessons, if also with its joys and sorrows! The New Year, a new acquaintance, or he as yet of sorrow or trace of affection, promise—may man"—and laden with full-eared wheat and sun

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THE WAR

Telegrams from the Cape the Transvaal have risen re-established a Republic occupied the town of He given to the painful rep country on Thursday we received at the Colonial and two hundred and assailed and overpower berg and Pretoria; the killed or wounded, and is added that the co informed how or by effected. The General O wards the brief account, incident materially alter the Boers, who "will But the *Times* corresp Monday that "the re Regiment was exagger and wounded. The rem proceed to Pretoria. Th on board, arrived at Natal to-day. The *Standard* sends the following despatch, which bears the sa date:—"The Boers have released the prisoners belonging the 94th Regiment, and have sent them to Pretoria. It supposed that the leaders of the rebellion disapprove of massacre, and are anxious to disclaim all responsibility for i Though we should be glad to learn that the first accounts the massacre of a company of the 94th Regiment by the Bo were exaggerated, yet the latest official telegram from Pomeroy Colley does not leads us to believe that such is case. The despatch adds the name of Lieutenant Hume the list of casualties previously sent, and it is further sta that Dr. Ward was the only unwounded officer. As, the fore, all the officers suffered, it may be reasonably suppo